John M. Dowell

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1562.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.
Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.
Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.
Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.
Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

For HAMBURGH,

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Maſter, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ſhip is ſo well known, that it is needleſs to deſcribe her. She is now in compleat order. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warder's Compting Houſe, No. 12, North Third ſtreet, or to the Maſter on bord.

Auguſt 30.

For SALE,

On board the ſaid Ship, Swediſh Iron, aſſorted Hollow and Window Glaſs, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Pleaſe to apply as above.

wſ&m4w

White Havanna Sugar.

1461 boxes } of very ſuperior quality now diſcharg-
76 hhds. } ing from the ſhip Hamburgh Packet, at Walnut ſtreet wharf—and for ſale by

Philip Nicklin & Co.

N. B.

THE SHIP
Hamburg Packet,
SILAS SWAIN, Maſter,
For Sale, or Charter.

Aug. 24. eotf

COMMISSIONERS' SALES,

THE Commiſſioners of the counties of Lycoming and Northumberland, have given notice that they intend to proceed to the ſale of lands, for the arrearage of taxes, on the 7th of September next.

☞ The different printers in this city will render an eſſential ſervice to a great number of individuals by publiſhing this notice.

Aug. 18.

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in caſes
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Platrillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and ſilver Watches
Window Glaſs 10 by 8
Glaſs Tumblers in caſes
Linſeed Oil in caſks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3aw

NOTICE.

IF THEDY O'HARA, who ſome years ſince kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland, be living, he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambroſe Marſhal, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive intereſting information.

Auguſt 4. mw&ſaw

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have diſpoſed of the property aſſigned to them for the ſecuring the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorſements given by Edward Fox, for the uſe of the ſaid James Greenleaf; and the holders of ſuch notes, acceptances, and endorſements, are hereby notified that the ſubſcribers will ſettle with them for the amount of their reſpective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of aſſignment.

Applications to be made at ſouth-eaſt corner of Dock and Second ſtreets (the Dock-ſtreet ſide), between the hours of eleven and one o' clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Aſhley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1797. d

The Inhabitants of the Diſtrict of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Conſtables' office, the north eaſt corner of Front and Almond ſtreets, where the friends of thoſe ſick perſons who deſire to be removed to the City Hoſpital, are requeſted to make application—Alſo, a Hearſe will be kept in readineſs for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wiſh to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furniſhed with orders by applying as above. *Aug.* 29

Imported in the lateſt arrivals from Amſterdam and Hamburg, and for ſale by B. & J. BOHLEN,

A large aſſortment of fine French Cambrics,

Platillas	Ruſſia and Dutch ſail cloth
Brittannias	Writing, poſt, and printing paper
Rouanes	Dutch calf ſkins
Brown Holland	Prime madder
Checks and ſtripes	Shell'd Barley
Ticklenburgs	Looking glaſſes
Oznaburgs	Hollow glaſs ware
White ſheetings	Slates
Diaper	Coffee mills
Brown rolls	Braſs kettles
Umbrellas	Scythes and ſtraw knives
Hair ribbons	Toys aſſorted in boxes
Black and white laces	

Beſt Holland Gin in pipes
London particular Madeira Wine

July 24. m&thtf

This Day Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,
Price 3-8*ths of a Dollar,*

Obſervations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of "The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION againſt *ALEXANDER HAMILTON,* Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatement of the baſe means practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile to their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr. YOUNG.

Auguſt 25.

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage ſtarts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday,* at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the firſt day, at Snowhill the ſecond day, at Northampton Court Houſe the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the paſſengers find a ſafe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, and the Stage ſtarts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the firſt night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The diſtance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 20 miles leſs than on any ſtage route between thoſe places.

Too much cannot be ſaid in favor of the road, which is moſt excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any paſſenger, who, after having performed this route, will ſay that he ever travelled in a ſtage for the ſame diſtance, ſo good a road in America.

Auguſt 11. d&m. eotf.

Philadelphia, 15th July, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ſeparate propoſals with ſealed covers will be received at my office until the eleventh day of September next, to furniſh by contract the following articles for the uſe of the Army of the United States in the year 1798.

First Contract for

8	Sergeants coats	Dragoons.
2	Muſicians, do.	
10	Sergeants veſts	
126	Privates coats	
126	Privates veſts	
64	Sergeants coats	Artilleriſts & Engineers.
32	Muſicians, do.	
96	Sergeants veſts	
192	Woolen overalls	
192	Linen overalls	
936	Privates coats	
936	do. veſts	
1872	Woolen overalls	Infantry.
1872	Linen do.	
144	Sergeants coats	
72	Muſicians, do.	
216	Sergeants veſts	
432	Linen overalls	
432	Woolen do.	
1893	Privates coats	
1892	do. veſts	
3784	Woolen overalls	
3784	Linen do.	

1ſt Contract, for 1288 Sergeants ſhirts
11816 Privates do.
12600 Socks
2d Contract, for 272 pair leather breeches
3d Contract, for 272 pair boots
4600 pair ſhoes, No. 1
8000 pair do. No. 2
4th Contract, for 1032 Artilleriſts and Engineers hats
2108 Infantry do.
136 Dragoon caps

The whole to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia, viz.

One fourth on or before the 15th day of February next.

One fourth on or before the 15th day of April next.

The remaining half on or before the 15th day of June next.

The articles are to be agreeable to ſuch patterns as ſhall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War.

Payments to be made as ſoon as the article ſhall be delivered, and paſſed inſpection.

TENCH FRANCIS, Purveyor.

eot11thSep.

Young Hyſon Tea.

40 cheſts of a ſuperior quality—Alſo, 100 do. of Hyſon,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims,* and for ſale by the ſubſcribers, corner of Second and Pine ſtreet.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Imported in the ſhip Pigou,

And for ſale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-ſtreet,

Hyſon
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

Chocolate and Muſtard

Manufactured as uſual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale

Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-caſk or gallon—ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption—

For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 92 ſouth Front ſtreet

Higgins' Specific

FOR THE
PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE
YELLOW FEVER.

EVER ſince this diſeaſe made ſuch ravages in this city and New-York, the author has turned his attention to its cauſes and cure.—The reſult of his enquiries has convinced him that the reaſon why ſo few perſons recover from its attacks, are from its not being well underſtood, and the conſequent wrong method taken to cure it. He is perſuaded that the exceſſive bleedigns and mercurial treatment of the Faculty is highly injurious, and that the only rational mode of treatment is by the uſe of proper acids. Convinced of this he offers his *Specific* as a certain remedy, if uſed according to the directions.

To be had in bottles, at one dollar each, of the inventor *Geo. Higgins,* Cherry ſtreet, two doors above Ninth ſtreet, (late manager of Jackſon and Co's Medicine Warehouſe, London); by *J. Leblanc,* No. 216; *W. Griffith,* No. 177, *T. Pearce,* No. 21, South Third ſtreet, *T. Stiff,* No. 55, New ſtreet, near Vine ſtreet, and *J. Gale,* No. 36, Race ſtreet.

Aug. 25. tuths 3t

RAN-AWAY,

ON the 1ſt. inſt. from the Subſcriber, an apprentice lad, named Kendal Merrill, about twenty years of age, by trade a Tailor, and had about ſix months to ſerve. Any perſon who will apprehend ſaid run away, ſo that he may be returned to the Subſcriber, will receive a handſome reward and reaſonable charges.

EDWARD GRAHAM.

Sept. 7. co. *3t.

City Commiſſioners Office,
Auguſt 29, 1797.

IN purſuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, paſſed the 22d day of May laſt.

Propoſals in writing will be received by the City Commiſſioners for one month from the 1ſt of September next, for letting to rent on leaſes for one year to commence the firſt day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Alſo on Saſſafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,
Cheſnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fiſh Houſes, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.

The cellar under the City-Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except ſo much thereof as ſhall be occupied by any buildings erected for the uſe of the Collector of the Tolls, or be neceſſary for the toll-gates.)

Aug. 3 3tawim.

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A LARGE two ſtory brick Houſe, handſomely ſituated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage houſe and two ſtables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with ſtalls in the two ſtables for 27 horſes. The healthineſs and pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a deſirable retreeat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiouſneſs of the houſe, its central poſition, and the largeneſs of the ſtables, make it every ſuitable for a tavern, for which it has always been conſidered as a capital ſtand. Inquire on the premiſes, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN, JUN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

80 *Dollars Reward.*

LAST night the ſhop of the ſubſcriber was opened, and ſeveral articles taken off, viz. a common black leather pocket book, containing two twenty dollar notes of the laſt emiſſion of the Pennſylvania Bank, and a number of looſe papers—one pinchback watch with a carved caſe, and ſix ſilver ones—one of theſe a French watch, originally made to tell the day of the month, but this part of the works had been taken out—the figures on the dial plate were left—Another was made by Loveland, London, the number 3113; a third was marked on the dial plate as well as the inſide Amber, New-York. No further particulars are recollected. Whoever diſcovers the thief, or thieves, ſo that they may be proſecuted to conviction and the property recovered, ſhall have the above reward. Forty dollars will be paid for the property alone, or in proportion for any part of it.

THOMAS LINDSAY.

N. B. All watchmakers are requeſted to ſtop the above watches if offered for ſale.

Frankford, Auguſt 19.

Aug. 21. eo8t.

IMPORTED

In the ſhip America, James Ewing, maſter, from Hamburgh,

Brown Hollands
White Platillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarſe Linens
Tapes
Looking Glaſſes } in caſes.
Glaſs Tumblers }

FOR SALE BY
George Pennock.

Auguſt 14. 3aw

An elegant Houſe in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant houſe at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largeſt is 31 feet by 26—and two are ſo connected by folding doors as to make but one. Alſo, five bed rooms, beſides 5 in the garret, well finiſhed for ſervants. There are ſtables and a coach houſe, with evry convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh ſtreet, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 22w1w.

PETER BORGER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has removed from No. 129, corner of Arch and Fourth, to No. 105 North Front, between Arch and Race ſtreets.

July 27. 24w4w

Roſs & Simſon,
—HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in { Hogſheads, Tierces, and Barrels.

A ſmall parcel of nice cocoa in bags
A few puncheons Jamaica ſpirits, fourth proof
Superior Teneriffee wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hoſiery to be ſold by the package
A few hampers beſt Engliſh cheeſe.

July 27. dtf.

Imported in the ſhip MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Maſter,
From Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Iriſh market claret in caſes } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 buſhels Liverpool ſalt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

A PERSON OF INGENUITY, lately arrived from Europe, wiſhes to find here a place in the quality of a Director of a Glaſs-houſe, Chryſtal of all kinds, having particular means for the conſtruction of the kilns, pots, &c. and poſſeſſing likewiſe the articles uſed in the Glaſs houſes of England and France, having worked a long while in moſt of them. Every exertion will be made to render the manufactory deſerving of public approbation—He who wiſhes to ſpeak to him, will find him at No. 275 Front-ſtreet.

Auguſt 28. 4t

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.

Alſo, for Sale,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water-ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras ſtreets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

The Subſcriber has for Sale,

A large aſſortment of India Muſlins, coarſe and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Iriſh Linens and Sheetings, well aſſorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of firſt quality
Eaſt India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimſtone

Mordecai Lewis.

Auguſt 12. 3awim

Cedar Shingles.

THE ſubſcriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a ſuperior quality, for ſale at 13 dollars per thouſand.

William Hallowell,
No. 193 *North Third-ſtreet.*

July 27. co12t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carrieges, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the firſt Survey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No. 117, in Race or Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia; at the houſe of Daniel St. Clair, Eſq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of James Chapman, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authoriſed to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of Inſpection at Philadelphia, 3d Auguſt, 1797. } dtm

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,
North Fifth ſtreet, corner of North alley, No. 34,
HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in caſes and boxes, ſix years old
White Graves Wine in caſks
Ticklenburgs
Ruſſia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Heſſians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An aſſortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Ruſſia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in ſmall boxes, for family uſe
Window Glaſs

Aug. 29—2aw

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,
And for ſale by *THOMAS DOBSON,* at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Conſiſting of a variety of Miſcellaneous Pieces for the inſtruction and amuſement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handſomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of theſe pieces are ſuch, that the book needs only to be known to be univerſally eſteemed one of the moſt valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young perſons.

"Delightful taſk to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening ſpirit, and to fix
The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt."

THOMSON.

Auguſt 24. mwſ4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By *THOMAS DOBSON,* at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

Letters and Converſations,

Between ſeveral *Young Ladies,* on improving and intereſting ſubjects.

Tranſlated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon,* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary diſtreſs, or of deſperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the ſoul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to ſolicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life,* the *proper,* becauſe *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an intereſting point of view, and preſents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publiſher was ſo much pleaſed with the peruſal, that he was perſuaded he ſhould do a pleaſing ſervice to the community by ſending it in to circulation. Auguſt 24—mw4w

To Maſters and Pilots bringing up Veſſels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHereas ſundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this ſtate for the preventing peſtilential or infectious diſeaſes, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is thought expedient at this time to publiſh the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th ſections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for ſecuring the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of peſtilential and contagious diſeaſes.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every maſter or captain of any ſhip or veſſel coming from ſea (veſſels actually employed in the coaſting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, ſhall cauſe his ſhip or veſſel to be brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed in the ſtream of the river Delaware, oppoſite to the Health-Office on State-Iſland aforeſaid, and there to remain until he ſhall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Reſident Phyſician. And if, previouſly to obtaining ſuch certificate or bill of health, any maſter or captain ſhall ſuffer his ſhip or veſſel to approach nearer than the ſaid Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or ſhall land, cauſe or ſuffer to be landed, or brought on ſhore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving ſuch bill of health or certificate, he ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the ſame to the Health-Officer, ſuch maſter or captain ſhall forfeit and pay, for each and every ſuch offence, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or maſter of every ſhip or veſſel ſhall ſend a ſafe and commodious boat to bring the phyſician on board, and ſhall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making ſuch examination, or in caſe any ſubſequent examination by the Health Officer or Conſulting Phyſician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the maſter or captain ſhall expoſe or cauſe to be expoſed to the ſearch of the Reſident Phyſician, or of the Health Officer and Conſulting Phyſician (as the caſe may be) each and every part of the ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall preſent to his view each and every perſon or perſons on board thereof, and and ſhall alſo true and ſatisfactory anſwers make to all ſuch queſtions as the Reſident Phyſician, &c. at the time of examination ſhall aſk relative to the health of any port or place from which the ſhip or veſſel ſailed, or has ſince touched at—the number of perſons on board when the ſhip or veſſel entered on her voyage—the number of perſons that have ſince been landed or taken on board, and when and where reſpectively—what perſons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or ſhall, at the time of examination, be infected with any peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe—and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the perſons on board with reſpect to their health or diſeaſes. And if any maſter or captain ſhall refuſe to expoſe as aforeſaid, to the ſearch of any of the officers aforeſaid, *or if he ſhall conceal any ſick perſon, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforeſaid in his anſwers,* ſuch captain or maſter, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any perſon or perſons whatſoever (the Reſident Phyſician, &c. excepted) ſhall go on board any veſſel, before the maſter thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall pay the ſum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being abſolutely neceſſary that the foregoing ſections ſhould be punctually complied with, the ſubſcriber, in compliance with his duty, muſt exact a rigorous obſervance of the ſame, or elſe be under the neceſſity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. d3w

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PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11.

DEATHS IN THIS CITY.

On Saturday last, Capt. James Ewing, *of the ship America.*

A few days since, Mr. Peter Scravendike.

On Saturday evening, in Mifflin's Court, near Dock and Second ſtreet, Mr. Timothy Ruſſell, *Printer, and a Lady and her Daughter, lately arrived from England.*

Yeſterday morning, Mr. Nathaniel Barnett, *of North Third ſtreet, and Mr.* George Dorman, *of the Cuſtom Houſe.*

The Governor of Charleſton has iſſued a proclamation offering a reward of One Thouſand Dollars to any perſon who may give information which may lead to the diſcovery of the principles or accomplices in a plan, which he has reaſon to ſuppoſe is carried on, for making ſecret inliſtments for improper and illegal purpoſes.

COMMUNICATION.

Some veſſel, illy enough employed, wafted over to Boſton, a turbulent Paddy, who was permitted by good will of the captain, and after earneſt ſolicitation to come to a land, (unhappy in being choſen for an aſylum by too many ſcoundrels) as a fteerage paſſenger. This hog-bred Cub had no ſooner ſet foot in America, than he gave out that he fled from governmental perſecution, and was obliged to conceal himſelf for many weeks previous to his departure—Though it is a well known fact that he came down on board the veſſel daily, for many days previous to her ſailing. Having thus excited a little attention by dubbing himſelf a *perſecuted patriot*, he ſoon became emboldened to the greateſt height of impudence and as it is the prerogative of his nature, to feel no lack of aſſurance, he ſoon, by the help of a number of turbulent and factious demagogues, ſet up an Iriſh daily paper, which, during the ſhort time it laſted, was ſedulouſly improved in impudently calumniating that government, under the protection of whoſe lenient hand the pennyleſs Paddy had met a refuge from ſtarvation: This, naturally, ſoon died; and our booby became an underſtrapper to a factious Theatre eſtabliſhed by a vile crew of Jacobins. Here he produced an Iriſh tragedy- ("This day at eve I'll meet thee here again") but the few ſilly gudgeons who gaped and ſtared at the wild phantaſms of his lunatic brain, arouſing at length their bemiſted ſenſes kicked the tragedy, together with Mr. Paddy, into contempt. Thus he failed here—in ſpite of all his ſtudies at Trinity College, from which, however, by his own ſtupid confeſſion, it appears he had been expelled with contumely and diſgrace. A ſhort time ſince, he informed the public, in the truth-loving Chronicle, that he was involved in debt, and deſigned to tax their purſes with another Iriſh tragedy, whereby he means to pay his debts and tranſport his filthy careaſe back again to that land, from which he was driven by *governmental perſecution!* He is valourouſly going to dive into the Lion's mouth, and his new Iriſh tragedy, by the ſublime literary feaſt it is to afford his gaping creditors, is to compenſate all their demands.

This inſolent intruder could not quit the ſoil to which he has already too long been a pollution; without a new ſpecimen of Jacobin Iriſh Impudence. He hands to the Lying Chronicle a meſs of botheration and nonſenſe, which even their ſtupid intellects perceived to be unworthy of publication But *new light* being thrown upon the ſubject, probably by the addition of a little Caſh to the communication, by ſome friend of the needy citizen, the illiterate and heterogeneous hodge-podge is finally thruſt upon the public. Independent of the character upon whom theſe dirty off-ſcourings of the kennels of Jacobiniſm are heaped, being a diſtinguiſhed public ſervant, the intrinſic inſolence of tone, and boldneſs of public inſult, muſt arouſe the true American blood in the veins of every man who has not too great a contempt for the worthleſs bully to notice him. Theſe raſcals will by and by turn us out of our own houſes, and take poſſeſſion of our goods and chattels, in the name of liberty and equality. Indeed it is high time to repel their unbridled inſolence, and to hurl back in their teeth their own vile calumnies The lying Chronicleers who pronounced the Iriſh nonſenſe in the firſt inſtance to be unworthy even their own proſtituted and dirty pages, have ſince informed their readers, that it ought to be read to the children, and depoſited among the *valuable* papers of every citizen. The whole piece diſcovers a brutal ignorance, and a total unacquaintance with chronology—"Cicero and Demoſthenes" with other inſtances of the ſame kind, abound in the ſtupid medley of ſcurrility and impudence. *Cato's baniſhment* is ſpoken of in another place; but it is ſtooping too low to criticiſe on ſo paltry and contemptible a production.—Regard for the laws is the ſole conſideration which could ſave the puppy from a kick'd breech or a wholeſome flagellation of the horſewhip.

"Learn, mangy cur, who 'tis you ſnarl at,
"You ſpunging, function-lacking varlet;
"Though fools are licens'd ſlanderers
"This may not ſave your forfeit ears."
"Dear ſpirit of our happy clime,
"With Star deck'd tiara and port ſublime,
"Canſt thou believe, oh! Goddeſs bleſt,
"Such Stygian fiends thy realm infeſt?
"Yes; ſuch againſt thy ray ſerene
"Do darkling howl with wolfiſh ſpleen,
"And wiſh to ſee thee crucified,
"Thy ſeamleſs garments to divide."
"Can he who 'gainſt his country rais'd
"His impious arm, by us be prais'd?
"No; rather, each Columbian breaſt
"The vagrant catiff will deteſt,
"Can he who made the law his foe
"At home, with us be faithful? No:
"The dog that bit his maſter there
"Walks in a longer tether here."

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, &c.

EXTRACTS, tranſlated for this Gazette, from the Hiſtory of Crimes, committed during the French Revolution, juſt publiſhed at Paris, in ſix volumes octavo. Volume 1ſt, page 1ſt.

"Others (of the proconſuls ſent into the different departments) put in requiſition the beſt wines, and expreſsly forbid all citizens to buy any thing in the markets until they had ſupplied their tables with the greateſt rarities, and thoſe of the ſtaff-officers of the revolutionary army which accompanied them."

"We have ſeen thoſe raſcals abuſe their authority, I will not ſay to ſeduce, for it is neceſſary to pleaſe in order to corrupt, but to violate their young and innocent priſoners, to wreſt from them thoſe precious favors which love reſerves only for love. Some of thoſe priſoners, rich and intereſting, but ſubdued by terror, have been ſeen to give their trembling hands to their executioners. Alas! ſome of thoſe marriages formed under ſuch fatal auſpices, have been ſometimes uſeful to humanity. They ſtopped the blood which flowed on certain occaſions."

"It would not have been prudent to refuſe their alliance, as many of them guillotined the fathers for having refuſed their daughters in marriage, whether to themſelves, or their ſons."

"One of them diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a deed ſtill more atrocious, if poſſible. He arreſted a number of farmers. The pretext was, they had not paid their civic gift.—Their unhappy wives, at the feet of the proconſul, ſolicited the liberty of their huſbands. "Let them pay the ſum they owe and they ſhall be free." "But what ſhall we do? We are poor and cannot." "Borrow—do as you pleaſe; but no liberty unleſs you bring what I demand of you.—They went out: in fine, at the end of ſome days, after having exhauſted every poſſible reſource, they brought the ſum. Go—ſays he to them, in three days you will ſee your huſbands. Alas! what is the firſt object on going out which ſtrikes their view? It was their huſbands going to the ſcaffold, by order of the monſter; to whoſe houſe they went in tears. I am very ſorry for it, ſays he; very ſerious denunciations have been produced to me againſt them; you yourſelves are very happy not to have ſhared the ſame fate. The ſtroke was too ſtrong; the number was too great—he was denounced to the committee of public ſafety. The proconſul was ſummoned to give an account of his conduct. One of his friends expreſſed ſome apprehenſions of the reſult.—"This affair," anſwered he, "will be ſoon arranged; I will carry ſome money to the committee." He was right; one of the members declared that the denunciation was ill-founded, and the tyrannical monſter was continued in miſſion.

"Others depopulated whole communes, loaded multitudes of carts with human victims, from the great grandfather to the child in the cradle, and ſent them to the ſlaughter houſe, eſtabliſhed by the revolutionary tribunal of Paris." "Brave republican," wrote they to Fouquier Tinville—Brave republican! (the villains!)—"Brave republican, I ſend you game for the guillotine, which ſoon I hope will be taken out of the bags, and they ſent back for more. Take courage, ſupport your energy; we will not let you want employment."

"One wrote to the committee of public ſafety, to complain to it that the law relative to the military tribunes, was not adapted to empty the priſons promptly, and that the guillotine loſt its prey."

"Another wrote to his colleague:—"The guillotine continues to operate with full force. I yeſterday cauſed 28 to be expedited in the commune of . . . . ." "In three days it will begin its exploits here." This colleague anſwered him: I dined with Robeſpierre yeſterday, when we received your letter, we laughed heartily; go on as you have begun—be not alarmed; the guillotine ought to move more rapidly than ever."

"Another ſaid, in a popular ſociety:—"The ſociety reproaches me with being too tender, too moderate; they ſhall, damn me, they ſhall ſee, if I am not ſoon at the ſummit."—The ſame cauſed a mother and her daughter to be arreſted in a promenade, cauſed them to be ſtripped, and run his hand down one of their throats, under a pretext of her reading counter-revolutionary works."

"Some ſans-culottes complaining to a prieſt who was pro-conſul, that they had no work and that they were in the greateſt miſery. This ſcoundrel of a ſenator ſaid to them: "You are damnation fools; don't you know ſome rich perſons? denounce them to me; I will have them guillotined, and give you their property." One of them anſwered: "Repreſentative, I have a wife and five children, and am without bread; well, I would rather that myſelf and my family ſhould die of hunger, than to give them bread at that price. The rich of my neighborhood have always ſupported my anceſtors and myſelf, by paying us well for our labor; I will not repay their goodneſs with the fouleſt, blackeſt act that can be committed."

"A carrier of the mail ſaying to one of thoſe proconſuls, that the roads were very bad, that he had much trouble in getting horſes, was anſwered: "Addreſs yourſelf to the repreſentatives near the armies, it is their buſineſs; mine is to cauſe heads to be cut off."

"The ſame wrote to an adminiſtrator of the diſtrict; "Take courage, take energy, do not leave at liberty a ſingle man of wealth or talents." And he anſwered to a keeper of the priſon, who aſked permiſſion of him to get the priſoners ſhaved: "I will have them ſhaved, ſays he, with the national razor." He put on his door the following inſcription: "Thoſe who enter here to ſolicit the enlargement of the priſoners, will only go out to be put in a ſtate of arreſtation." His agents obſerved to him the difficulty he experienced in feeding the priſoners, from the amazing quantity of them: Oh! damn them, give them a wooden bowl of verdigris, let them eat that or nothing." "No, No, cries another, we muſt make them ſoup in a large copper kettle; we will throw therein a quantity of verdegris, it will be thought to have come from the kettle."

"Another agent wrote: "I am at preſent grand ſeigneur, I can offer to my friends every day, on leaving the table, a large diſh of mens heads."

"A commander of a detachment of the revolutionary army, who was under the orders of thoſe proconſuls, tranſmitted the words following as the order of the day:—PILLAGE, RALLYING, HORROR."

REMARKS.

Truth begins to appear; already in the above work has ſhe broken her chains and begun to tear off the veil from the crimes of the Jacobins, and to expoſe them to the view of the world in all their horrid deformity. France is expreſſing the ſhame it feels in having given birth to ſuch monſters and in ſuffering ſo long a time the ſcourge inflicted on her by him. Americans ſympathized with France in her ſtruggles againſt the combination againſt her; the freedom of the preſs being totally deſtroyed, and, under the direction and controul of the party dominant, we, on this ſide the Atlantic, were ignorant to what extent the honors of the Jacobins extended. Little did we think, that REGULATED LIBERTY, that firſt idol of our hearts, that object dearer to us than life, and without which life itſelf is a burden, was daily bathed and almoſt drowned in the blood of her moſt virtuous and zealous worſhippers by hypocrites abuſing and acting in her name.—Now that we know the truth, ought not ſuch among us who have advocated every meaſure adopted by the different factions, who have governed France for eight years paſt, candidly to confeſs that they had not till now the moſt diſtant idea of the exceſſes to which things were carried, and of the danger to which CIVIL LIBERTY was expoſed in creating an abhorrence to it among the French themſelves? Ought not our "excluſive patriots" to join the French people in execrating the monſters, who have tyranized over France and drenched her in the blood of her beſt citizens? Ought they not *particularly* to join the *Legiſlative Body* in condemning the conduct of the jacobinic Directory, with reſpect to their treatment of this country? No, my fellow citizens, we have fiends among us, who, with patricidal look and ſatannic grin, have expreſſed ſatisfaction at all the loſſes we have ſuſtained from an arbitrary, villainous order of the *Executive* of a foreign nation, which the people of that country have themſelves pointedly called "a piratical decree."

Let no ſuch men be truſted either in public or private life—they are not radically ſound. It is remarkable that not an American privateerſman in France, not a traitor who has been in public office and betrayed and attempted to betray the intereſts of his country, but what has been a diſorganizer, an enemy to our national government—to the virtuous Federaliſts who have adminiſtered it, and active promoters and inſolent approvers of French depredations on our property. On the contrary, I defy our Jacobins to produce a ſingle friend to our federal conſtitution and its hitherto virtuous adminiſtration, who has been concerned directly or indirectly in privateering under French colours againſt their countrymen, or who has abuſed the ſacred truſt repoſed in them as public officers. No, my fellow countrymen, you will find privateerſmen and traitors only among the "EXCLUSIVE PATRIOTS," the revilers of Waſhington, Adams, and ſome other real friends to their country and civil liberty: It is high time to detach yourſelves from them, and rally round the friends of Virtue, Order, and Federaliſm.

FRENCH CRUELTY.

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE FIVE INDIAN NATIONS OF CANADA.

"The Count de Frontenac was pierced to the heart, when he found that he could not revenge theſe terrible incurſions of the Five Nations; and his anguiſh made him guilty of ſuch a piece of monſtrous cruelty, in burning a priſoner alive after the Indian manner, as though I have frequently mentioned to have been done by the Indians, yet I forebore giving the particulars of ſuch barbarous acts, ſuſpecting it might be too offenſive to Chriſtian ears, even in the hiſtory of ſavages. Here however I think it uſeful to give a circumſtantial account of this horrid act, to ſhew on one hand, what courage and reſolution, virtue, the love of glory, and the love of one's country can inſtil into men's minds, even where the knowledge of true religion is wanting; and on the other hand, how far a falſe policy, under a corrupt religion, can debaſe even great minds.

The Count de Frontenac, condemned two priſoners of the Five Nations to be burnt publicly alive. The Intendant's lady intreated him to moderate the ſentence, and the Jeſuits, it is ſaid, uſed their endeavours for the ſame purpoſe. But the Count de Frontenac ſaid, there is a neceſſity of making ſuch an example to frighten the Five Nations from approaching the plantations, ſince the indulgence, that had hitherto been ſhewn, had encouraged them to advance with the greateſt boldneſs to the very gates of their towns; while they thought they run no other riſque, but of being made priſoners, where they live better than at home. He added, that the Five Nations having burnt ſo many French, juſtified this method of making repriſals. But with ſubmiſſion to the politeneſs of the French nation, may I not aſk, whether every (or any) horrid action of a barbarous enemy, can juſtify a civilized nation in doing the like?

When the governor could not be moved, the Jeſuits went to the priſon, to inſtruct the priſoners in the myſteries of our holy religion, viz. of the Trinity, the Incarnation of our Saviour, the joys of paradiſe, and the puniſhments of Hell, to fit their ſouls for Heaven by baptiſm, while their bodies were condemned to torments. But the Indians, after they had heard their ſentence, refuſed to hear the jeſuits ſpeak, and began to prepare for death in their own country manner, by ſinging their death ſong.

Some charitable perſon threw a knife into the priſon, with which one of them diſpatched himſelf: The other was carried out to the place of execution by the chriſtian Indians of Loretto, to which he walked, ſeemingly, with as much indifference as ever Martyr did to the ſtake. While they were torturing him, he continued ſinging, that he was a warrior brave and without fear; that the moſt cruel death could not ſhake his courage; that the moſt cruel torment ſhould not draw an indecent expreſſion from him; that his comrade was a coward, a ſcandal to the five nations, who had killed himſelf for fear of pain; that he had the comfort to reflect, that he had made many Frenchmen ſuffer as he did now. He fully verified his words, for the moſt violent torment could not force the leaſt complaint from him, though his executioners tried their utmoſt ſkill to do it. They firſt broiled his feet between two red hot ſtones; then they put his fingers into red hot pipes, and though he had his arms at liberty, he would not pull his fingers out; they cut his joints, and taking hold of the ſinews, twiſted them round ſmall bars of iron. All this while he kept ſinging and recounting his own brave actions againſt the French. At laſt they ſtead his ſcalp from his ſkull, and poured ſcalding hot ſand upon it; at which time the intendant's lady obtained leave of the governor to have the coup-de-grace given, and I believe ſhe thereby likewiſe obtained a favour to every reader, in delivering him from a further continuance of this account of French cruelty."

MORAL.

Thoughts on MAN, conſidered as a Microcoſmos, or Little World.

Man has been conſidered, and with good reaſon, as an abſtract or model in miniature of the univerſe. God made him the laſt and moſt excellent of his creatures. He internally endowed him after his own image, with a divine underſtanding, whereby he might contemplate and ſerve his Creator; and he furniſhed him with the powers and faculties of reaſon that he might govern the world and all the creatures ſubject to his command. God alſo having created three ſorts of living natures, viz. angelical, rational and brutal, gave to angels an intellectual and to beaſts a ſenſitive nature; but to man he vouchſafed both, together with the rational abilities peculiarly belonging to him; and hence he became the bond or chain of union of all the three, and by his participation of them may be truly ſaid to be a little world, as preſenting ſo exactly its component parts.

God therefore placed on the earth, the man he had made, as it were another world; the great in the ſmall: For out of the earth and duſt was formed the fleſh of man, and therefore ſtrong and durable. His blood, which is diſperſed by branches of veins and arteries throughout the body, may be reſembled to thoſe waters which are called brooks and rivers over all the earth; his breath to the air; his natural heat to the warmth which the earth contains in itſelf, and which, ſtirred up by the heat of the ſun, aſſiſts nature in the ſpeedier procreation of thoſe rarities which the earth bringeth forth; his radical moiſture, oil or balſam, on which the natural heat feeds and is maintained, to the fat and fertility of the earth; the hairs of his body which adorn or overſhadow it, to graſs which covers the upper face and ſkin of the earth; his generative power, to nature which produces all things; his determinations, to light, wandering and unſtable clouds, wafted away by uncertain winds; his eyes, to the light of the ſun and moon; the beauty of his youthful days, to the flowers of the ſpring, which either the fierce puffs of wind blow from their ſtalks, or in a ſhort time the ſun's piercing rays dry up and wither; the thoughts of his mind, to the rapid and inſtantaneous motion of celeſtial ſpirits; his pure underſtanding to thoſe intellectual natures which are always preſent with God; and his immortal ſoul, while righteous and exalted by the beauty of holineſs, to the image and ſimiltude of God himſelf, for, though in reſpect to God, no man is juſt, or good or righteous, yet, with ſuch a kind of difference as ſubſiſts between the ſubſtance and ſhadow, goodneſs may be found in man, and God being pleaſed to accept it, has therefore called him the image and ſimilitude of his own righteouſneſs.

The alluſion may be drawn out to a ſtill greater length, and man as the meaſure of all things, may again reſemble by his ſeven ages, the ſeven planets. Our infancy may be compared to the moon, in which we ſeem only to live and grow as plants; the ſecond to Mercury, wherein we are taught and inſtructed; our third age to Venus, the days of love, deſire, and vanity; the fourth to the ſun, the ſtrong, flouriſhing and beautiful age of man's life; the fifth to Mars, in which we begin to take an account of our time, judge ourſelves and grow to the perfection of our underſtanding; laſt, and ſeventh, to Saturn, when our days are ſad and overcaſt. In theſe we find by dear and lamentable experience, and by loſſes never to be repaired, that of all our vain paſſions and affections, ſorrow only abideth. Our attendants are ſickneſſes, and ſundry infirmities, and by how much the more we are accompanied with plenty, by ſo much the more greedily is our end deſired. When time has made us unſociable to others, we become a burden to ourſelves, and are of no other uſe than to withhold the riches we poſſeſs from our ſucceſſors. In this time it is, that we, for the moſt part, and ſeldom before, prepare for our eternal habitation which we paſs on to with many ſighs, groans, and doleful thoughts; and in the end, by the workmanſhip of death, finiſh the ſorrowful buſineſs of a wretched life, towards which we are always making advances both in ſleeping and waking; never have thoſe beloved companions of honor and riches any power to hold one day, by flattering the promiſe of entertainments; but by what crooked path ſoever we walk, the ſame leads on directly to the houſe of death, whoſe doors lie open at all hours, and to all perſons. For this tide of man's life, after once turning and declining, ever runs with a perpetual ebb and falling ſtream, but never flows again—our leaf once fallen ſprings no more. Neither does the ſun or the ſummer adorn us again with the garments of new leaves or flowers. For if there is any baiting place, or reſt, in the courſe or race of man's life, the ſame might then be perpetually maintained livings, and as the ſap and juice, wherein the life of plants is preſerved, does evermore aſcend or deſcend; ſo it is with the life of man, which is always either increaſing towards ripeneſs and perfection, or declining towards rottenneſs and diſſolution.

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for the preſent removed near to the Falls of the Schuylkill, on the Ridge Road.

September 4. dtf

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, September 9.

It appears by a New Providence paper, handed us laſt evening by capt. Johnſon, that the privateer Revenge, which captured the ſhip Aſia, is owned by citizen Jean Baron, reſiding in Philadelphia, as appears by a copy of the privateer's commiſſion found on board of the prize ſhip.

The above paper is dated at Naſſau, Aug. 11.

BOSTON, September 6.

PICKAROONERY.

Captain Adams arrived at Glouceſter, from Martinique, in lat. 40, long. 67, was boarded from the piratical French privateer which lately ſailed from Marblehead, and robbed of his light ſails, a barrel of beef, and ſome ſmall articles. The officer told captain Adams he ſhould make a prize of him, were it not that expecting to fall in with ſome Indiamen, he did not wiſh to be detained.

CADIZ BOMBARDMENT.

By arrivals from Liſbon, we learn, that admiral St. Vincents, after having obliged the Spaniſh fleet to take ſhelter in Cadiz harbour, had inveſted that city. In the proſecution of his plan, he captured port St. Mary's, a place about ſix miles from Cadiz, and from whence the city is ſupplied with water, vegetables, &c. The Spaniſh fleet having retired beyond the part of the iſland on which Cadiz is ſituated, St. Vincents proceeded to bombard both the city and the fleet beyond it. By the laſt accounts from Liſbon, the bombardment muſt have commenced about the 4th or 5th of July, and had not ceaſed on the 9th or 10th, as will be ſeen by Meſſrs Bukeley's letters. Lord St. Vincents' fleet has been ſtrongly reinforced ſince his engagement with the Spaniſh: And the troops which lately evacuated the iſland of Elba, in the Mediterranean (4000) are ſaid to have joined him. It is ſaid, a great part of the inhabitants have fled, as the Spaniſh fleet diſcovered no diſpoſition to meet the Engliſh; which from its length of time at ſea, and experience of commanders, was in a high ſtate of diſcipline. The damages done to the town, and fleet, are variouſly related; but the fact of the bombardment may be relied on.

The poſſeſſion of port St. Mary's was neceſſary to the ſupply of the Engliſh fleet with water.

Letters from Liſbon ſuggeſt it as the opinion of many, that admiral Jervis means to deſtroy as much of the Spaniſh fleet as poſſible; and then lay Cadiz under a heavy contribution *a la mode Francaiſe*.

In ſuch contempt does admiral Jervis hold the Spaniſh fleet, that while lying off Cadiz harbour, he by turns unrigged and rigged all the veſſels of his fleet, in open view; and at one time, we are informed by an American captain who ſaw it, five ſhips had actually their topmaſts on deck at the ſame time, and ſeveral ſhips of the ſquadron ſailed into the harbour, gave the forts a broadſide, and returned.

Captain Allen, arrived at Glouceſter from Liſbon, 50 days, confirms the account of the bombardment.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

[Through the friendly attention of Mr. John G. Rogers, of Glouceſter, we were laſt evening favored with Paris papers to July 16th, received there by captain Ingerſol, from Bordeaux.]

After a curſory peruſal of them, we can only ſay, that the *Courier du Corps Legiſlatif*, of July 16, informs:—The negociations for peace are ſeriouſly entered upon at Liſle. Every day the two legations meet at 11 in the morning:—Their conferences are never long. The Engliſh conduct with prudence; and are much eſteemed in Liſle. The miniſters of the French legation are alſo held in high reſpect. Fifty cannon were fired on the arrival of lord Malmeſbury, at Liſle.

"Letters from Italy ſtate, that general Meerfeldt has again arrived at Montebello; where he had a long conference with general Buonaparte; which terminated to the ſatisfaction of the two parties. Buonaparte immediately diſpatched a courier extraordinary to Paris. The ſame letters ſtate, that the 1ſt July was fixed on for the purpoſe of proclaiming at Milan, the definitive treaty of peace; and the independence of the Italian republics."

In the ſame paper of the 15th, in a debate upon the celebration of the 14th July, Vaublanc congatulated the Council, that the mediation of Buonaparte, ſupported by the pacific diſpoſition of the Directory, had ſucceeded in the liberation of La Fayette, Latour Mauburg, and Bureau de Puzy, who are reſtored to liberty and independence.

The negotiations at Liſle are to be carried on ſolely with the Engliſh Commiſſioner.

The "*Poſtillon des Armees*" of the 14th July, ſays, that Perignon is recalled from the embaſſy to Spain; to which place Perrochel has been ſent.

"It appears poſitive that the emperor has diſpatched orders for the liberation of the priſoners at Olmutz." This paper of the 6th July contains Preſident Adams' ſpeech at full length.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES.

In the 4th middle diſtrict we have reaſon to think, that Bailey Bartlett, Eſq is choſen to ſupply the vacancy occaſioned by the reſignation of Judge Bradbury.

In Rhode-Iſland, James Burrill, jun. Eſq. was generally voted for.

In New-Hampſhire, the accounts ſtand in favour of Mr. Livermore, to ſucceed Mr. Jeremiah Smith.

On Saturday the Chevalier d'Yurojo, viſited the Preſident of the United States at Quincy.

The Chevalier attended the theatre on Monday evening, and yeſterday gave an en-

tertainment to several gentlemen at his residence at Mr. Consul Stoughton's.

It is a strong proof of the salubrity of the air of this town, and the attractions of its inhabitants, that the southern gentlemen in their northern visits, give it the preference. The town is now thronged with strangers of respectability; and a remarkable degree of health prevails.

On Saturday, a well-dressed swindler, was seen eying very curiously the pockets of the gentlemen on the Exchange—and not giving satisfactory answers to proper inquiries, he was obliged to make a speedy retreat to avoid hustling.

Last evening, Stephen Smith, a black man, was convicted before the Supreme Court, now sitting of Burglary in Mr. Goldsbury's house the last spring—*Death.*

Monday last sailed from this port the sloop ——, for the Bay of Fundy, carrying Mr. Wright, astronomer on the part of the British government, and professor Webber, astronomer on the part of the United States, and a young gentleman, as an assistant. The object of their voyage is to ascertain the longitude and latitude of the two rivers St. Croix's, and to complete their surveys, that the result of the whole may be laid before the Commissioners at their meeting in June next in Providence.

The annual "Dudleian Lectures" will be delivered at Harvard University, on this day. The subject of this year's discourse, is "*the errors of Popery.*" Rev. Mr. Bridge, will deliver it in the College Chapel, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SALEM, September 5.

Capt. George Hodges arrrived here on Saturday from St. Domingo, where he was obliged to witness the sacrifice of his vessel and cargo to the French pirates who captured her on her homeward passage from India. Not content with so rich a prize, we understand that capt. Hodges and his people were stripped of almost every necessary personal article.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second-street, a fresh supply of

Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is considered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may also be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second-street, and T. STIFF, 553 New-street, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having observed the happy effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.

August 3. 1aw3w

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797,

Present John Hall, See'ry. } of land office
Francis Johnston, R. G. }
Dan. Brodhead, S. G. }

Nicholas Bettinger, } *versus* Samuel Cunningham. }

In this case the proof of service of notice being insufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks to the heirs or assignees of Samuel Cunningham deceased, to atttend the board on the first Monday in November next, to shew cause why a patent should not issue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in question.

(A true Copy.)
JOHN HALL,
Secretary of the Land Office.

Aug. 15. *law8w.

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in cases
Just received, and for Sale by
Rundle & Leech.

Aug. 21. 2awtf

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

Just published,

And to be sold at the Bookstores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-street; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut-street, and W. Young, corner of Chesnut and Second-streets,

An accurate System of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,

1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, concise, and easy manner.
2. The extraction of the square root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to cast up the contents of lands.
5. Field surveying.

The whole being performed without the use of scale and compasses, on a table of logarithms. In which is given some account of the variation of the needle, and the causes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.

August 1. 2aw2w

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 51wmwsf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11.

Totals of burials for 24 hours, ending Saturday at noon.

St. Mary's Church	1 *Adult.*	
German Lutheran	2	1 *Child.*
German Calvinists	3	0
Potter's Field	0	4
City Hospital*	17	0
Kensington†	1	3
Total	24	8

* *Fourteen of these were from the city.*
† *All from Camptown.*

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Northern Liberties, held at their town-house on the 28th ult. a Committee of Enquiry, consisting of 40 persons, were appointed to act in conjunction with the Board of Health, in order to prevent the spreading of the prevailing disease.

September 9th, 1797.

Mr. BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

SIR,

Agreeably to promise, I shall now reply as concisely as possible to such parts of your letter as occur to my recollection.

The reason why I did not mention the circumstances which gave rise to the yellow fever in 1793, was not, as you insinuate, because those circumstances did not suit my system, or because the dates were so recent that I was afraid of having the subject investigated; but, because the college of physicians had published their opinion that the disease took its origin from contagion, and that they believed the contagion had been imported by a vessel from the West Indies. Let those desirous of seeing the reasons assigned by the college for their opinion, call on Dr. James, the secretary of the college, and satisfy themselves; or read my review of Dr. Rush's book on the subject, published in 1794.

You ask how certain persons to the north, came to be affected with fever, before those to the south of the Arethusa, (which I have charged with giving rise to the disease) when the wind must have carried the effluvia, if any arose from that vessel, in an opposite direction to them. This circumstance is easily explained.—Contagious diseases do not require wind to waft them from one person to another—all they require is the near approach of the sound to the bodies of the sick, or to any porous substance that has lately been near the body of the sick in a confined situation. While the brig Iris from Oporto was unloading, the crew of the Arethusa had to pass across that vessel to get on shore with their chests, bedding, &c. and it is natural to suppose, as some of the bungs flew out of the wine casks and the mariners were making merry, that some of the crew of the Arethusa also partook of their cheer with them. Mr. Latimer, Mr. Lewis, and others, might have received the contagion from passing near those people with their infected materials; those who worked in sail-lofts from her sails and those of the Hind; and this is the way that contagious fevers are generally propagated, and this, I am sure, is one of the ways that the disease now continues to be propagated. Contagion is an invisible substance, known only from its effects. The effluvia of marshes, of putrid vegetables, or of bilge water, which contains nothing different from stagnant marsh water, namely, vegetable and animal substances in a state of putrefaction, when they have any effect at all, only produce an intermitting or remitting fever, according as the subject to whom they are applied is more or less vigorous; and diseases thus produced are never propagated by contagion.

Please to permit me to transcribe the opinion delivered on this subject, by one of the best informed and most judicious physicians of the present or any former age, the celebrated Cullen of Edinburgh, in his first lines, vol. 1.

"As fevers are so generally epidemic, it is probable that some matter floating in the atmosphere, and applied to the bodies of men, ought to be considered as the remote cause of Fevers: and these matters present in the atmosphere, and thus acting upon men may be considered, either as *contagions*—that is *effluvia*, arising directly or originally from the body of a man under a particular disease and exciting the same kind of disease in the body of the person to whom they are applied; or *Miasmata* that is effluvia, arising from the stagnant water of marshes (which contain more or less dead and putrefying vegetable matters) producing a disease in the person to whom they are applied."

"It appears likely that the contagions which produce fevers are not of great variety; perhaps there is but one common source of such contagions."

"For it is well known that the effluvia constantly issuing from the living human body, if long retained in the same place, without being diffused in the atmosphere, acquire a singular virulence; and in that state being applied to the bodies of men, become the cause of a fever which is highly contagious."

"The existence of such a cause is fully proved by the late observations on jail, hospital, (and ship fevers)."

That these contageous effluvia are rendered more or less virulent as the circumstance of climate and season happen to concur with the other circumstances which give origin to the contagion has been lately confirmed by the observations of Doctor Chisholm of Grenada on a ship fever which was introduced into that island in the vernal season of 1793, and destroyed one fifth of all the inhabitants and nearly one half of all the mariners at that time in port.

I have something more to add on this subject, but am obliged to defer it to a future opportunity. In the mean time accept of the sincerest wishes for your welfare.

From your humble servant,
WILLIAM CURRIE.

MR. PENNO,

An artful, insidious paper, signed A Friend to Mankind, was left at my house the other day. It affects, with wonderful philanthropy, to give advice for the cure of the prevailing disorder. Any one who reads that trash must be more than a fool not to see at once the object of the writer. You will oblige me by telling the pale-faced hypocrite who wrote it, that if he had any friendship to mankind, he ought to have damned his performance by his name. I will answer for it, that he who is the friend of so many, has not one real friend on earth.

T.——

Surgo-ut-prosim, the Jacobin *Thersites*, who has so long furnished dull wit for the gudgeons, flimsy scandal for the milk-sops, and gross lies for the more malicious and hardened of the Jacobin sect; has declined (the very natural consequence of a continued sameness) to a mere *caput mortuum*, an effigy of what once attracted some notice. Every body says now—"I wonder that you will still be talking, signior Bache, nobody marks you."

His paltry calumnies have lost even their power of exciting indignation, and a transient emotion of contempt is almost the only attention they attract; they are now regarded as things of course, arising rather from a native propensity to baseness, than founded on this or that particular exciting cause.

A French writer on finances, says, "the various miseries, created by the Revolution, have received as yet no alleviation. The towns are yet unable to maintain their police, hospitals, or work-houses for their poor, who can find no employment.

"A tax which has been laid upon Salt is little better than a renewal of the Gabelle, *one of the principal topics of all the abuse poured forth against the old system: still the roads are neither mended nor guarded,—nor are the streets either watched or lighted.*

"The tenant, deprived of the means of obtaining bread by the fatal unhingement of society, the natural offspring of the accursed Revolution, beholds his despair encreased by the expressions of a sterile pity, and by mock laws, which decree that men shall pay their debts, while the law-makers well know that there is no money on the soil of the Republic; because they have wrung it, by the iron hand of power, from the wretched people, to employ it to the destruction of mankind, and the depopulation of the earth.

"All parts of the public service are about to fail; still the government jogs on its plundering, depredating courses—hunting over the wide-spread surface of the earth, for new seeds of enmity, hatred and discord:—as if our disastrous and fatal career had not already proved a sufficient curse to mankind, and not sufficiently drawn down on our heads the execrations of the whole earth."

From the Argus.

POLITICAL CONUNDRUMS.

Why is the term *Federalism* like *Charity?*
Because it covers a "*multitude of sins.*"

Why is the term *Jacobin* like *Chymistry?*
Because it discloses the *base properties* of a counterfeit currency.

Why are "Tommy Argus" and "Fool" synonimous terms?
Because the latter is a quality of mind of which the former is the representative. In vulgar acceptation these are synonimous.

Why is Tommy a Jacobin?
Because he is paid for it.

Why is the term so hateful to his ears?
Because it reminds him of the *base properties* of his own venal soul.

Why is the term Federalism so hateful, to the jacobins in general?
Because it renews in their minds the recollection of a firm barrier to their schemes of plunder and murder.

ANECDOTE.

A certain notary being lately applied to by a French functionary, for papers relative to the estate of a deceased *Citoyen*, declined the surrender, as not knowing the character of the applicant, who instantly pulled out his pocket-book, unfolded his credentials, and observed, "You are Monsieur! I am de Shancellor of de French Consulat de Sharleston, and must have de papers!" The notary very deliberately surveyed the functionary's documents, and gravely replied—"Sir, I am satisfied now of your public character; but as the *French government* have refused to receive Mr. Pinckney as *our* ambassador, so it is out of *my* power to receive *you*."

Inspectors Office, 6th Sept. 1797.

SIR,

In compliance with orders received by me this day, you are hereby required to hold in readine s to march at a moment's warning, the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes of the companies composing your regiment, in order to form the body of 817 men from the brigade of this city; and as soon as possible inform me of your proceeding, that I may make my report to his excellency the commander in chief. I am &c.

LEWIS NICOLAS, Inspector.

Inform me of the number of notices your regiment will require, and they shall be furnished without delay.

Col. GURNEY, or Officers Commanding the 5th regiment.

MRS. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends and the public in general, that her house, No 192, Market-street, will continue open during the sickness.

Board and Lodging in a separate room, TEN DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.

For the convenience of those gentlemen who have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR a day. *August* 29.—6t

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

A Bermuda paper of the 12th August, contains the following paragraph:

Thursday a brig drifted up to the land from the eastward of these islands bottom up. From her being scuttled in the bottom, we imagine she must have been fell in with at sea by some vessel. She is brought into harbour by the boats, and has on her stern, "Atlantic of Boston;" she is laden with lumber and spars, and appears to be a new vessel, built of birch and maple. Whether the crew were saved or not it is impossible for us to tell.

New York, September 9th.

ARRIVED.

Ship Mary, Battey,	Havannah
Brig James, Fitch,	St. Vallery
Hetty, Robertson,	South Seas

NEWBURYPORT, September 5.

Arrived, brig Friendship, Ellis, Lisbon.

Saturday arrived brig Friendship, Ellis, 61 days from Lisbon, left there brig Vulture, Walton, of this port, to sail in seven days.

July 29, lat. 42, 51, long. 41, 30, spoke brig Integrity, of Charleston, bound to London, 21 days out.

Brig Ranger, Huse, after being taken by an English privateer, and cleared on paying one eighth salvage—sailed with a fleet homeward bound, and was again taken by a French privateer, capt. Garriscau, and his crew put on board another vessel and sent home. The above privateer had taken four American vessels within 24 hours, when she captured the Ranger. The captain of the privateer, Garriscan, altho' a Frenchman born, is a naturalized citizen of the United States and has a family and property in the United States.

Capt. Matthews, arrived at Boston on Saturday last from Baltimore, spoke a few days since, the brig Aurora, Gould, from Nevis for Kennebunk 20 days out having on board the crew of the brig Ranger, Hewes, of Newburyport, which had been captured by the French and the crew put on board a vessel belonging to Virginia, captured and made a cartel of. Besides this crew, there were on board the cartel, the crews of the brig Success, Rogers, of New-York, from St. Kitt's, sloop Dependance, of Richmond Montague, from Antigua; brig Peace, Allen of New York, from Martinico, all captured and carried into Porto Rico, for condemnation.

BALTIMORE, September 7.

This morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, at the navy yard of Major Stodder, the builder, was launched, the United States frigate CONSTELLATION. The novelty of the scene, she being the first frigate ever built at this port, drew forth an immense concourse of citizens, of both sexes, and of all ages, and notwithstanding the carliness of the hour appointed for the launch, the number, we are warranted in saying, was never equalled on any occasion in this city. The surface of the Patapsco was covered with innumerable boats, and the adjacent hills, east of Harris's creek, swarmed with inspectors; and so admirable, too, were the situations around, that every one had the pleasure of gratifying his curiosity, without risking the least accident.

A number of volunteers, in uniform, were admitted on board, while others were set to guard the yard and permit no one to enter, unless engaged in the business of the day.—The workmen, amounting to 200, being thus kept unobstructed, carried on their work with such regularity and dispatch, as reflected the greatest credit both on themselves and their able conductor. Every order was communicated by a fife from the drum, and the operations of the men in wedging up the vessel, &c. were apparently performed with as much exactness and precision, as the manual exercise by a regiment of veterans. The anxious moment now arrived—and now description is beggared. Every thing being in the most complete preparations, all the blocks taken away, every man from under the vessel, and the hull standing upon almost nothing but the slipperry tallow, orders were given for knocking away the last staunchion: this being done, she moved gracefully and majestically down her ways, amidst the silent amazement of thousands of spectators, to her destined element, into which she plunged with such ease and safety, as to make the hills resound with reiterated bursts of joyful acclamations.

Her plunge into the water was attended with so little velocity, that she came to anchor within 100 yards of the shore, and we can pronounce, from the authority of able and experienced judges, that no vessel was ever taken from the stocks in a more safe and judicious manner than the Constellation, and that no man, on a similar occasion, ever acquitted himself with more honour and ability than did Major Benjamin Stodder.

The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.

August 7 eod4w

Bank of North America,

September 8th, 1797.

ON Monday next the Notices for all Notes or Bills payable at this Bank, which fall due on that and the ensuing 6 days, will be served on the Payers; And the like Notices on every Monday, till the further orders of the Directors.—Persons wishing to deposit Notes or Bills for Collection, which are to fall due within the week, must themselves undertake to give notice to the Payers dtf

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGON almost new, with a frame—and a pair of harness (English collars) has never been used—price 90 Dolls.

A Horse 16 hands high, seven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harness—320

Enquire No. 231, Market-street.

August 24. dtw

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *September* 11.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 9th to 10th Septem. in the Morning.

Admitted, since last report,

Stuffil Ryenfullt, North Livery Stables, New Market.

Jacob Beacomb, Dr. Currie, 39, Pine-street.

Thomas Marshall, corner Front and Queen.

Patrick Galligher, Tent on common.

Samuel Bell, Mr. Steel's, German street.

Died since last report.

Elizabeth Ellis, admitted	5th inst.
Nelly Corrall,	5th
Samuel People,	8th
Stuffil Ryenfullt,	9th (8 hours after admission.)

Remaining last Report		41
Admitted,		5
		46
Discharged	None	
Died	4	
Remain in Hospital,	Convalescents 5, Sick 37	42

Interred in City Hospital burying ground since last report:—

From the city and suburbs	10
From the city hospital	4
Total	14

Five of the sick are dangerous.

(Signed) STEPHEN GIRARD, CALEB LOWNES, JOHN CONNELLY.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From the 10th to 11th Sept. in the morning.

Admitted since last Report.

Nancy Berry, Cresson's court, Cherry alley, between 5th and 6th street.

Leonard Brown, Corner 5th and Cherry alley.

Wm. Hartoan, Mr. Bennet's Union ste et.

Sarah Deveuny, corner South and Front st.

Mary Haywood, Robert M'Fee's second by Shippen street.

Mary Woodward, 16 Pine street.

David Givens, Harris's, South street.

Wm. McDonald, Tents on Common.

Wm. Silby, Brig Clarissa near Swedes Church.

Paul Long, do. do.

James Clarke, No. 1, Market street.

Daniel Rourke, Joseph Ploughman's corner Front and South.

Francis Lesby, Hill's, 247, South Second.

Elizabeth Boyd, Durney's, biscuit baker, corner Shippen and Second.

Jane McFarland, 50, Race street.

Died since last report.

Wm. M'Donald, 12 hours after admission.

Paul Long, 8 hours do.

Catharine Turner, admitted 8th

Hugh Parry, 5th

Joseph Azani, 9th

Remaining last report		42
Admitted since		15
		57
Discharged	none	
Died	5	5
Remains in Hospital.	Convalescent 9, Sick 43	52

In erred since last report.

From city and suburbs	10
Hospital	5
Total	15

STEPHEN GIRARD.
(Signed) CALEB LOWNES.
JOHN CONNELLY.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Governor, to carry into effect the law for alleviating the distress of the Citizens of Philadelphia, and the suburbs thereof; inform their fellow-citizens, that they have attended to their appointment, and now invite them to recommend in writing, signed by one or more reputable inhabitant, such of the indigent as may come to their knowledge, who will be assisted as they may stand in need, by applying at the State-House, from 3 to 5 o'clock, on the 6th inst. and every second, fourth and sixth days of the week, called Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the same hours, while necessary; and those who want employ, may likewise apply as above, or to either of the commissioners at their dwellings.

Commissioners for the city.

Robert Wharton, S. Third-street, No. 135.
George Krebs, N. Fifth-street, No. 17.
John James, ditto No. 18.
Israel Israel, corner of Chesnut & Third St.
Thomas Savery, N. Fifth-street, No. 20.
Edward Garrigues, Cherry-street, No. 39.

Commissioners for the Northern Liberties.

Samuel Wheeler, Vine-street, No. 99.
John Wagner, Noble-street.
George Inglis, New Market-street.

Commissioners for Southwark.

Samuel Church, corner South & Water St.
William Lennard, South Second-street.
Robert M'Mullen, Swanson-street.

Philadelphia, September 5, 1797.

The Health-Office

IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply. WM. ALLEN, Health-Officer.

Sept. 4. dtf

POST OFFICE, September 5th, 1797.

☞ The Post Office will be removed to-morrow at 3 o'clock, P. M. to Mr. Dunlap's Coach house, 12th street, between Market and Chesnut street, where merchants and others will please to send for their letters, as the letter carriers during the continuance of the present prevailing sickness will not be sent out.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented Servant Girl, named NANCY ANDERSON, about twenty years of age, short, thick set person, with short black hair; had on when she went away, a dark calico gown, an old black silk cloak, and a black fur hat. Whoever will secure said girl, and give information thereof to the subscriber, No. 2, Greenie Alley, or to the office of this Gazette, shall receive the above reward.

All persons are forbid harboring said girl, as they will be dealt with as the law directs

MARY ANDERSON,

N. B. Said Girl is from Ireland, and has been in this country but a short time; she was sent to the work-house for misconduct, where she was taken sick and removed to the city-hospital, from which place she made her escape.

August 30. eo3t

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn street.

may 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING hurried for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

Dristrict No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stamper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Oakley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&fsm

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 *dollar,*

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Truffy, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Bookfellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Crnise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 *Chesnut Street,*
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

ugust 2. w&s6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock; proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday; performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia.

mwf

City of Washington.

SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash 30,000, are			20,000 dollars, 50,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000	& cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000	each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
66 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston: of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

From the Otsego Herald.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a combination of men in this county have undertaken to enrich themselves, by fabricating titles to sundry valuable tracts of land, the property of gentlemen living in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris, for which tracts of land large sums of money have been paid to those fraudulent men, by innocent purchasers. It is therefore just that public information should be given, to the end, that the injured may seek redress while the men have property, and are to be found. Those who have been discovered are Truman Harrison, Joseph Witcomb, said now to reside in the county of Saratoga; Thomas Kelly and several others who go under fictitious names. It is supposed that the lands offered for sale on those fabricated titles, are at least worth fifty thousand dollars. Such as we have actual knowledge of are as follows: Lots No. 11 and 12, Otsego patent, thousand acres each, the actual property of William Dellwyn, now of London; lots No. 58 and 64, same patent, thousand acres each, the property of Mr. Chaumont, now of Paris, and James Averill and others, of this State. There is some grounds to suppose that the lands of Richard Wells and Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, are under their management.—The Printers will do well to give this a place in their papers, as well to caution the public against purchasing those lands, as also to deprive those men in future from imposing on individuals, which their education and address have enabled them to do heretofore. Witcomb has been a shopkeeper of some note in this country.

The following affidavits will set in a clear point of view the wickedness of those men, which when the public have perused, will induce them to excuse the interference of WM. COOPER.

Otsego, July 28th, 1797.

I Thomas Kelly, of the County of Otsego, having been led into an error, by John Witcomb and Truman Harrison, of the same County, to sign a deed to them, for lot No. 58, Otsego patent, which was the property of William T. Franklin now Mr. Chamont's and others; and further the said Joseph and Truman did persuade me to do this against my inclination, which was made out on the 10th day of November, 1793, or set back two years so as to bring it to that time; and further the name of Pardon Starks to that deed was a fictitious name, there being no such person there. To this I make voluntary oath. THOMAS KELLY.

19th July, 1797.

On the 19th July, 1797, came personally before me, Thomas Kelly, the subscriber to the above affidavit, and made solemn oath that it contains nothing but the truth.

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

On the 18th July, 1797, came before me Jacob Kibby, a person by me well known and worthy of good credit, who on his solemn oath did say, that two of the parties abovementioned did make application to him this deponent, some time in the winter of 1796, to make them a deed for two thousand acres of land in the Otego patent, and promised this deponent a share of the profits, on the sale of said lands, for his so doing; and that they made application several times for the same purpose, which services this deponent as often refused, declaring to them that he had no right to lands, and could do no such thing; which daring attempt on this deponent's integrity he had related among his friends several times, previous to making this affidavit JACOB KIBBEY.

Sworn before me,
ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

Aug. 3. 1aw4w.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a negro man by the name of DICK, about twenty-five years of age, and five feet nine or ten inches high; by trade a carpenter, and is a very lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow of Mr. Dubney Minor, in whose name he has been advertised in the Richmond newspapers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route I forewarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever, and masters of vessels and others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within forty miles of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at, in bringing him to this place.

AUG; DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more cloaths than is customary for them to possess. A.D.

Richmond, June 11, 1797.

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,
20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed
For Sale by
Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26.

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE
No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported.

July 7—

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively,

2d. The date and nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question,

4th The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolveney, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New-York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. atawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. 6t

No. 183.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

L. S. BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the fifteenth day of June, in the twenty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, JAMES WOODHOUSE, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:—

"The Young Chemist's Pocket Companion, "being a Description of a Portable Labaratory, "containing a Philosophical apparatus, and a "great number of Chemical Agents, by which "any person may perform an endless variety of "amusing and instructing Experiments, design-"ed for the use of ladies and gentlemen, and "intended to promote the cultivation of the "Science of Chemistry in the United States of "America. By JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D. "Professor of Chemistry, in the University of "Pennsylvania, President of the Chemical So-"ciety of Philadelphia, &c.

"At present every thing that is not denomi-"nated Chemistry, is but a small part of a sys-"tem of natural knowledge.

Priestly on Air."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 18. d3t—ws tf

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprieter, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the Unit-"ed States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT at June term, 1797, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas, held at York Town, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the instance of James Short, praying the Court to supply a lost deed made by a certain Andrew Hickenluber, to Hugh Morrison, James Morrison, and John Samples executors to Hans Morrison, deceased, for six hundred ——— acres of Land, situate in Menallen township, in the county of York:—All persons who have any objections to make to the object of the said petition are desired to attend at the Court House, in the town of York, on the 5th day of September next, otherwise the lost deed will be supplied.

JOHN EDIE, Clerk.

July 18. eot5

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Oally, a mulatto boy about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Sussex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&fsw

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Chesnut-Street.

Aug. 21. cod4t.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, *Arch-Street.*

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. &2m.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,
Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t